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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 10 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of February 2016 (see annex II). It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that Turkey and the occupation regime illegally issued notices to airmen regarding the dates 24 and 25 February.

The actions of Turkey are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates, in this respect, its call for adherence to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

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Annex I to the letter dated 10 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 February	0937-1100	One S-70 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC).
3 February	1436-1610	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
4 February	1317-1502	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1451-1558	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
8 February	1514-1608	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
9 February	1655-1918	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 February	1346-1540	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1404-1509	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1404-1506	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1404-1506	Two F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
11 February	0935-1037	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
12 February	1105-1233	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
15 February	1449-1515	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1449-1537	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
16 February	1038-1125	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1145-1317	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1354-1611	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1535-1552	Four F-16 and four F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
17 February	0335-0534	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1024-1156	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1447-1552	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
18 February	1104-1235	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1123-1139	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1611-1626	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
23 February	1232-1250	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1431-1448	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1526-1630	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 February	1208-1323	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1513-1616	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
26 February	1138-1250	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1229-1252	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
29 February	0959-1058	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 10 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
27 December-23 February	One A-572 Turkish tanker violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
19 February	One A-573 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
30 January-1 February	One P-336 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
3 February	One P-336 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
1-2 February	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
4-5 February	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
5-7 February	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
10-11 February	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
12-14 February	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
20-27 February	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
2-3 February	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
5-6 February	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
6-10 February	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
23 February	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
14-18 February	One P-330 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
24 February	One P-330 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
9 February	One A-1600 Turkish vehicle carrier boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta.
11-12 February	One A-1600 Turkish vehicle carrier boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta.
3-8 February	One S-356 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia.
28 February	One S-356 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia.

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 15 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 14 March 2016, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 15 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 10 March 2016 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (S/2016/234), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As to the false assertions regarding the "illegally issued notices to airmen", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require issuance of notices to airmen are carried out by, and coordinated with, the relevant authorities of the State, in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy, which has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all air and sea ports in Northern Cyprus as "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made in the report to the Security Council of Kofi Annan, the then Secretary-General, dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)".

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and the necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2015 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan Airport stood at nearly 3,500,000 (compared with 3,250,000 in 2014), while a 7 per cent increase is expected in 2016. Moreover, in 2015, nearly 26,000 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure, and around 210,000 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace, on which, again, a 7 per cent increase is expected in 2016. In that respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

At a time when the comprehensive settlement negotiations are progressing swiftly in a result-oriented atmosphere, I deem it necessary to stress the need to fully channel all our efforts towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters and the Joint Declaration of 11 February 2014, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, which is not reflective of the joint vision and cooperation expressed by the leaders of both communities on the island since the resumption of the settlement talks in May 2015. As the two future partners in the island of Cyprus, we should never lose sight of the fact that the solution of the Cyprus problem will comprehensively deal with all pending issues between the two sides and thus focus all our efforts towards the ultimate goal of settlement.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that, as the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance within the context of your good offices mission in Cyprus and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Question of Cyprus

Oceans and the law of the sea

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 17 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter of the Greek Cypriot representative dated 29 February 2016 (A/70/767-S/2016/201), I would like to bring to your attention the following considerations.

Firstly, I would like to reiterate that there is no single authority which in law or in fact is competent to represent jointly the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, consequently Cyprus as a whole.

Having said that, the outer limits of Turkey's continental shelf in the maritime areas in the eastern Mediterranean that are west of longitude 32°16'18" were defined in the Turkish notes verbales dated 2 March 2004 and 12 March 2013.

The areas claimed by the Greek Cypriots in the referenced letter, in the west of the above-mentioned outer limits, fall entirely within Turkey's continental shelf, where Turkey has ipso facto and ab initio rights, as well as legitimate interests.

Thus, in accordance with well-established rules and principles of international law, it goes without saying that the Turkish naval vessels in the area have the legitimate right to intervene with any scientific research activity conducted without Turkey's consent/permission.

In this specific case, the vessel MV *Flying Enterprise*, upon entering the Turkish continental shelf on 17 December 2015, was hailed by the Turkish frigate TCG *Gediz* and was informed that she should not continue her activities on the Turkish continental shelf without prior coordination and/or permission from the relevant Turkish authorities. In other words, the Turkish naval vessel acted with due regard to well-established international practices and thus no "harassment" took place as alleged in the letter of the Greek Cypriot representative.

Subsequently, when the Turkish authorities were duly notified of the nature and purpose of the said activity (survey for the purpose of cable laying), MV *Flying Enterprise* resumed her operations within the Turkish continental shelf.

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In the light of the foregoing, Turkey refutes all the allegations contained in the letter of the Greek Cypriot representative.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 44 and 79 (a), and of the Security Council, and published in the next *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/70/789*

General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 139
Human resources management

Amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules (A/70/746). During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 15 March 2016.

2. In his report, the Secretary-General recalls that the General Assembly, having considered the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2015 (A/70/30), approved a number of changes to the compensation package of staff in the Professional and higher categories in its resolution 70/244 on the United Nations common system. In paragraph 2 of section III of the resolution, the General Assembly decided that, unless otherwise established, the provisions should come into force on 1 July 2016.

3. The Secretary-General explains that to implement the changes relating to accelerated home leave travel (staff regulation 5.3) and the repatriation grant (annex IV to the Staff Regulations), amendments are required to the Staff Regulations. Those amendments require approval by the General Assembly by 30 June 2016.

4. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that additional amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules would be included in subsequent reports of the Secretary-General to implement decisions of the General Assembly to come into force on 1 January 2017 and 1 January 2018.

5. The Advisory Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that the amendments to the Staff Regulations were drafted in consultation with the funds and programmes and subjected to a consultative process, as required under staff rule 8.1(h), before being cleared by the Office of Legal Affairs.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 22 March 2016.

16-04377* (E) 220316

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Staff regulation 5.3

6. The Secretary-General proposes amending staff regulation 5.3 as follows:[1]

> Eligible staff members shall be granted home leave once in every twenty-four months. However, **the Secretary-General may grant home leave once in every twelve months to eligible staff members who fulfil specific conditions, as determined by the Secretary-General** ~~in the case of designated duty stations having very difficult conditions of life and work, eligible staff members shall be granted home leave once in every twelve months~~. A staff member whose home country is either the country of his or her official duty station or the country of his or her normal residence while in United Nations service shall not be eligible for home leave.

7. In his report, the Secretary-General states that staff regulation 5.3 is being amended to reflect the decision of the General Assembly, in paragraph 51 of section III of its resolution 70/244, to discontinue accelerated home leave travel, except at D and E category duty stations that do not fall under the rest and recuperation framework. The Secretary-General indicates that the revised criteria for designating the duty stations for accelerated home leave will be set out in a revised administrative instruction and the actual duty stations in an information circular. Duty stations classified as D and E are considered to have the most difficult conditions of life and work, with E having the highest degree of hardship. The Committee understands that the Secretary-General is proposing to delete the term "designated duty stations having very difficult conditions of life and work", as reflected in the text above, because it refers to duty stations with hardship classifications of C, D and E. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that staff members serving in C category duty stations and staff members in D and E category duty stations that fall within the rest and recuperation framework would no longer be eligible for accelerated home leave.

8. **In the view of the Advisory Committee, the proposed amendment does not clearly reflect the specific intention of the General Assembly as set out in paragraph 51 of section III of its resolution 70/244, in which it explicitly decided to discontinue accelerated home leave travel, except at category D and E duty stations that do not fall under the rest and recuperation framework. The Committee therefore considers that the amendment would be clearer and more specific if it provided, for example, that the Secretary-General may grant home leave every 12 months to eligible staff members deployed within designated duty stations having the most difficult conditions of life and work.**

Annex IV to the Staff Regulations

9. The Secretary-General proposes amending annex IV to the Staff Regulations as follows:[1]

> In principle, the repatriation grant shall be payable to staff members **who have completed at least five years of continuous service**, whom the Organization is obligated to repatriate and who at the time of separation are residing, by virtue of their service with the United Nations, outside their country of nationality. The repatriation grant shall not, however, be paid to a staff member who is dismissed. Eligible staff members shall be entitled to a

[1] The amendments are shown in boldface and strikethrough.

repatriation grant only upon relocation outside the country of the duty station. Detailed conditions and definitions relating to eligibility and requisite evidence of relocation shall be determined by the Secretary-General.

Years of continuous service away from home country	*Staff member with a spouse or dependent child at the time of separation*	*Staff member with neither a spouse nor dependent child at the time of separation*	
		Professional and higher categories	*General Service category*
	Weeks of gross salary, less staff assessment, where applicable		
~~1~~	~~4~~	~~3~~	~~2~~
~~2~~	~~8~~	~~5~~	~~4~~
~~3~~	~~10~~	~~6~~	~~5~~
~~4~~	~~12~~	~~7~~	~~6~~
5	14	8	7
6	16	9	8
7	18	10	9
8	20	11	10
9	22	13	11
10	24	14	12
11	26	15	13
12 or more	28	16	14

10. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that annex IV to the Staff Regulations is being amended to reflect the decision of the General Assembly, in paragraph 39 of section III of its resolution 70/244, to establish a threshold of five years of expatriate service as an eligibility requirement for the repatriation grant.

11. The Secretary-General proposes to provisionally issue an amendment to staff rule 3.19 on the repatriation grant to reflect the new eligibility requirements and to provisionally issue a new staff rule in chapter XIII of the Staff Rules to allow current staff members to retain their eligibility within the current grant schedule up to the number of years of expatriate service accrued at the time of the implementation of the revised scheme. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with the proposed amendments to staff rule 3.19 and proposed new staff rule 13.10. The Committee trusts that the General Assembly will be provided with those amendments at the time of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General.

12. In its present form, annex IV indicates that the Organization is obligated to repatriate staff members "who at the time of separation are residing [...] outside their country of nationality". **The Advisory Committee considers that, to avoid any ambiguity, the first sentence of annex IV to the Staff Regulations would be clearer if, for example, the text provided that the repatriation grant would be payable, in principle, to staff members who had completed at least five years of qualifying service.**[2]

[2] Amended staff rule 3.19 (v) on the repatriation grant will read: "'Qualifying service' shall mean five years or more of continuous service and residence away from the home country and the country of nationality of a staff member, or the country where the staff member has acquired permanent resident status".

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Agenda item 125
Global health and foreign policy

Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance convened by the President of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 19 of its resolution 70/183, decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2016 on antimicrobial resistance and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to determine options and modalities for the conduct of such a meeting, including potential deliverables. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

2. On 26 May 2015, the World Health Assembly, in its resolution 68.7, adopted a global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, which provides a technical blueprint for addressing antimicrobial resistance. The high-level meeting convened by the President of the General Assembly will increase political awareness, engagement and leadership and strengthen multisectoral action on antimicrobial resistance.

3. The Secretary-General invites the President of the General Assembly to initiate an open and transparent consultative process with Member States to finalize the modalities and outcomes proposed in the present report.

II. Proposed modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting

A. Date and venue

4. It is proposed that the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance convened by the President of the General Assembly be held on Wednesday, 21 September 2016, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The venue of the meeting will

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be announced in due course. All scheduled meetings will be announced in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

B. Overall theme

5. The proposed overall theme of the high-level meeting is "Antimicrobial resistance".

C. Schedule of meetings and organization of work

6. The high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance may consist of: (a) an opening segment; (b) multi-stakeholder panels or an interactive exchange; and (c) a closing segment.

D. Opening and closing segments

7. The high-level meeting may begin with opening remarks by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director General of the World Health Organization, the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Director General of the World Organization for Animal Health, subject to availability and confirmation.

8. A brief closing segment may be held at the end of the day, comprising the endorsement of a possible outcome document (see para. 18 below) and closing remarks by the President of the General Assembly.

E. Multi-stakeholder panels

9. The following themes are proposed in the event that Member States decide to conduct more than one multi-stakeholder panel:

(a) Health and health system implications;

(b) Implications on agriculture and the economy;

(c) Multisectoral actions and research and development.

10. Two Co-Chairs may be appointed by the President of the General Assembly for each panel. Co-Chairs may be identified from among representatives attending the high-level meeting at the level of Head of State or Government, in consultation with the regional groups. One Co-Chair will represent a developing country and the other a developed country. The President of the General Assembly may also invite the heads or senior officials of relevant institutional stakeholders to serve as a speaker on the panel.

11. Each panel should be open to participation by representatives of all Member States, observer States and observers; relevant entities of the United Nations system and accredited civil society organizations; and representatives of business sector entities. Each representative may be accompanied by one adviser. The list of stakeholders will be communicated by the President of the General Assembly in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly.

12. Each panel may consist of three to four panellists. Each oral statement will be limited to three minutes, although this should not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts.

13. The Secretary-General invites the President of the General Assembly to seek to achieve gender parity at all levels of the panels, to the extent feasible.

F. Participation

14. By its resolution 70/183, the General Assembly decided to hold the meeting at a high level. In this regard, the Secretary-General strongly encourages all Member States to participate in the meeting at the highest level possible.

15. The Secretary-General wishes to emphasize that civil society can make a valuable contribution to the process, both in terms of substantive contributions and by raising awareness of the issues. Civil society participation will be informed by prevailing and applicable arrangements.

G. Participation in the interactive exchange or multi-stakeholder panels

16. Should the General Assembly decide to convene multi-stakeholder panels, as in previous high-level meetings, it is recommended that the Co-Chairs of the panels also be at the level of Head of State or Government, as indicated in paragraph 10 above. The participation of Member States in each of the panels would be subject to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the achievement of gender balance.

17. In addition, the General Assembly may wish to make specific provisions to allow for the participation in the interactive exchange or panels by heads of entities of the United Nations system, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the private sector.

III. Outcome of the high-level meeting

18. The high-level meeting may wish to endorse a document as its outcome at the closing segment. The document would record a renewal of existing commitments, help to galvanize coordinated action among all stakeholders and elicit the funding necessary to ensure the achievement of related development goals. To this end, the document could be based on four broad areas: (a) recognition and endorsement of the global action plan as the primary blueprint for national planning; (b) a call for Governments to enable and facilitate a multisectoral approach to antimicrobial resistance; (c) a call for Governments, major development banks and technical agencies and partners to provide the resources required by countries to develop and implement effective national and subnational plans; and (d) the establishment of a multisectoral monitoring mechanism to review and assess progress in implementing the global action plan and the level and trends of antimicrobial resistance.